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Roland Hayward, who died at Milton, Massachusetts, April 11, 1906, was born in the house in which he died, March 7, 1865. The son of Isaac Davenport and Mary Bartlett (Vose) Hayward, he was educated at the best private schools in Boston, and entered the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, in 1882; though he continued his studies in Cambridge until his senior year, he did not attempt, on account of ill health, the examinations necessary for graduation. After a brief service in a banking office, he became, on December 30, 1887, a member of the Boston Stock Exchange; at first by himself, and later associated with Mr. W. S. Townsend, for fifteen years until his retirement, July 1, 1902, his business relations were noted, as was his life, for the strictest integrity and loyalty.

Though Hayward's love of nature can not be traced to any ancestor, the place of his birth may well have been influential; for here, where the greater part of his life was passed, under the shadow of one of the most beautiful of the lesser hills of New England, he found keen enjoyment in rambling through the pastures and meadows, for many generations the possession of his forefathers. Here the nucleus of his collections of birds' eggs, butterflies, and beetles was gathered; and here a pursuit, not unusual for a boy, matured into the work of a scientific man, work that was conscientious and thorough, and unusual for one actively engaged in business, and thwarted by a severe physical illness.

Though his active business career limited the number and extent of his holidays Hayward made collecting trips to Colorado, Manitoba, New Brunswick, and to many sections of New England, and by his own efforts accumulated a serviceable series of the Coleoptera of North America. This series was increased by gift, exchange, and judicious purchase and by will devised to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

Roland Hayward, when a lad of less than fourteen, was admitted as a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, a Society whose exhibited collections of New England insects did much to focus and cement his life interest in entomology, and to this institution he bequeathed from his library such works on entomology as were not already its property. He was a founder of the Boston Zoölogical Society, a short-lived Club of boys and young men, to whose credit-